

CANDIDATE AND LISTING PRIORITY ASSIGNMENT FORM

SCIENTIFIC NAME: *Melicope paniculata*

COMMON NAME: Alani

LEAD REGION: Region 1

INFORMATION CURRENT AS OF: 12/1/2000

STATUS/ACTION (Check all that apply):

☐ New candidate

☒ Continuing candidate

☒ Non-petitioned

☐ Petitioned - Date petition received:

☐ 90-day positive - FR date:

☐ 12-month warranted but precluded - FR date:

☐ Is the petition requesting a reclassification of a listed species?

☐ Listing priority change

Former LP:

New LP:

☐ Candidate removal: Former LP: (Check only one reason)

☐ A - Taxon more abundant or widespread than previously believed or not subject to a degree of threats sufficient to warrant issuance of a proposed listing or continuance of candidate status.

☐ F - Range is no longer a U.S. territory.

☐ M - Taxon mistakenly included in past notice of review.

☐ N - Taxon may not meet the Act's definition of "species."

☒ X - Taxon believed to be extinct.

ANIMAL/PLANT GROUP AND FAMILY: Plant, Rutaceae (Citrus family)

HISTORICAL STATES/TERRITORIES/COUNTRIES OF OCCURRENCE: Hawaii, island of Kauai

CURRENT STATES/TERRITORIES/COUNTRIES OF OCCURRENCE: Hawaii, island of Kauai

LEAD REGION CONTACT (Name, phone number): Catrina Martin, 503-231-6131

LEAD FIELD OFFICE CONTACT (Office, name, phone number):
Pacific Islands (Ecological Services), Christa Russell, 808-
541-3441

BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Describe habitat, historic vs. current range, historic vs. current population estimates (# populations, #individuals/population), etc.):

Historically known from four scattered populations within central Kauai, *Melicope paniculata* is currently known from only three populations totaling 110 individuals (Hawaii Heritage Program 1993, Dave Lorence, Steve Perlman, pers. comm. 1995, and Ken Wood, National Tropical Botanical Garden, pers. comms. 1995 and 2000). Typical habitat is wet forest dominated by *Metrosideros polymorpha* (`ohi`a). This species is endemic to the island of Kauai (Stone et al. 1990, Steve Perlman, National Tropical Botanical Garden, pers. comm. 1997).

THREATS (Describe threats in terms of the five factors in section 4 of the ESA providing specific, substantive information. **If this is a removal of a species from candidate status or a change in listing priority, explain reasons for change**):

A. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range.

This species is highly and immminently threatened by feral pigs (Steve Perlman, Ken Wood, pers. comms. 1995). As early as 1778 European explorers introduced livestock, which became feral, increased in number and range, and caused significant changes to the natural environment of Hawaii. Past and present activities of introduced alien mammals are the primary factor altering and degrading vegetation and habitats on Kauai. Feral ungulates trample and eat native vegetation and disturb and open areas. This causes erosion and allows the entry of alien plant species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, Wagner et al. 1990).

The pig (*Sus scrofa*) is originally native to Europe, northern Africa, Asia Minor, and Asia. European pigs, introduced to Hawaii by Captain James Cook in 1778, became feral and invaded forested areas, especially wet and mesic forests and dry areas at high elevations. They are currently present on Kauai and four other islands, and inhabit rain forests and grasslands. Pig hunting is allowed on all islands either year-round or during certain months, depending on the area (DLNR n.d.-a, n.d.-b, n.d.-c, 1990). While rooting in the ground in search of the invertebrates

and plant material they eat, feral pigs disturb and destroy vegetative cover, trample plants and seedlings, and threaten forest regeneration by damaging seeds and seedlings. They disturb soil and cause erosion, especially on slopes. Alien plant seeds are dispersed on their hooves and coats as well as through their digestive tracts, and the disturbed soil is fertilized by their feces, helping these plants to establish. Pigs are a major vector in the spread of many introduced plant species (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, Medeiros et al. 1986, Scott et al. 1986, Smith 1985, Stone 1985, Tomich 1986, Wagner et al. 1990).

B. Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes.

None known.

C. Disease or predation.

Disease is not known to be a significant threat to this species. However, a tiny beetle, the black twig borer (*Xylosandrus compactus*) is known to infest a wide variety of common plant taxa, including *Melicope* on Kauai (Davis 1970). The black twig borer burrows into branches, introduces a pathogenic fungus as food for its larvae, and lays its eggs. Twigs, branches, and even entire plants can be killed from an infestation. In the Hawaiian Islands, the black twig borer has many hosts, disperses easily, and is probably present at most elevations up to 670 m (2,500 ft) (Howarth 1985) and may pose a threat to *Melicope paniculata*.

D. The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms.

There is no current Federal or State protection for this taxon. The State of Hawaii does not recognize this species as endangered until it is Federally listed as endangered.

E. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

This species is threatened by several alien plant species. With only a few individuals remaining, this species is also threatened by reduced reproductive vigor, and extinction due to naturally occurring events such as hurricanes, which have hit Kauai twice in the last 15 years (Steve Perlman, pers. comm. 1995). The original native flora of Hawaii consisted of about 1,000 species, 89 percent of which were endemic. Of the total native and naturalized Hawaiian flora of 1,817

species, 47 percent were introduced from other parts of the world and nearly 100 species have become pests (Smith 1985, Wagner et al. 1990). Naturalized, introduced species compete with native plants for space, light, water, and nutrients (Cuddihy and Stone 1990). Some of these species were brought to Hawaii by various groups of people, including the Polynesian immigrants, for food or cultural reasons. Plantation owners, alarmed at the reduction of water resources for their crops caused by the destruction of native forest cover by grazing feral animals, supported the introduction of alien tree species for reforestation. Ranchers intentionally introduced pasture grasses and other species for agriculture, and sometimes inadvertently introduced weed seeds as well. Other plants were brought to Hawaii for their potential horticultural value (Cuddihy and Stone 1990, Scott et al. 1986, Wenkam 1969). Many of these introduced alien plants are highly invasive, out-competing and displacing native plant species.

The major introduced species that is a threat to *Melicope paniculata* is *Psidium cattleianum* (strawberry guava) (Steve Perlman, pers. comm. 1997). Two small tree species, *Psidium cattleianum* (strawberry guava) and *Psidium guajava* (common guava), were brought to Hawaii and have become widely naturalized on all the main islands, forming dense stands in disturbed areas. Strawberry guava, found in mesic and wet forests, develops into stands in which few other plants grow, physically displacing natural vegetation and greatly affecting Hawaiian plants, many of which are narrowly endemic taxa. Pigs depend on strawberry guava for food and, in turn, disperse the plant's seeds through the forests (Smith 1985, Wagner et al. 1990). Strawberry guava is considered to be the greatest weed problem in Hawaiian rain forests (Smith 1985).

BRIEF SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR REMOVAL OR LISTING PRIORITY CHANGE:

FOR RECYCLED PETITIONS:

- a. Is listing still warranted? _____
- b. To date, has publication of a proposal to list been precluded by other higher priority listing actions? _____
- c. Is a proposal to list the species as threatened or endangered in preparation? _____
- d. If the answer to c. above is no, provide an explanation

of why the action is still precluded.

LAND OWNERSHIP (Estimate proportion Federal/state/local government/private, identify non-private owners): The only known population occurs on State land.

PRELISTING (Describe status of conservation agreements or other conservation activities): None.

REFERENCES (Identify primary sources of information (e.g., status reports, petitions, journal publications, unpublished data from species experts) using formal citation format):

The information in this form is based on the results of a meeting of 20 botanical experts held by the Center for Plant Conservation in December of 1995, and has been updated by personal communication with Steve Perlman, Ken Wood, and David Lorence of National Tropical Botanical Garden. Based on the IUCN Red Plant Data Book rarity categories, this species is recognized as Rare (could be considered at risk) by Wagner, Herbst, and Sohmer in the 1990 Manual of Flowering Plants of Hawai`i.

Cuddihy, L.W., and C.P. Stone. 1990. Alteration of native Hawaiian vegetation; effects of humans, their activities and introductions. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Hawaii. 138 pp.

Davis, C.J. 1970. Black twig borer threatens native trees. Newsl. Hawaiian Bot. Soc. 9:38-39.

Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-a. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Oahu. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.

Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-b. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Molokai. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.

Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. N.d.-c. Summary of Title 13, Chapter 123, Game mammal hunting rules, island of Maui. Division of Forestry and Wildlife, Honolulu. 2 pp.

Hawaii Heritage Program. 1993. Element Occurrence Records for *Melicope paniculata*, December 20, 1993.

Howarth, F.G. 1985. Impacts of alien land arthropods and mollusks on native plants and animals in Hawai'i: in Stone, C.P. and J.M. Scott (eds.), Hawai'i's terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Hawaii, Honolulu, pp. 149-179.

Medeiros, A.C., Jr., L.L. Loope, and R.A. Holt. 1986. Status of native flowering plant species on the south slope of Haleakala, East Maui, Hawaii. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Hawaii, Techn. Rept. 59:1-230.

Scott, J.M., S. Mountainspring, F.L. Ramsey, and C.B. Kepler. 1986. Forest bird communities of the Hawaiian Islands: Their dynamics, ecology, and conservation. Studies in Avian Biology 9:1-429. Cooper Ornithological Society, Los Angeles.

Smith, C.W. 1985. Impact of alien plants on Hawai'i's native biota: in Stone, C.P., and J.M. Scott (eds.), Hawai'i's terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, pp. 180-250.

Stone, B.C., W.L. Wagner, and D.R. Herbst. 1990. Rutaceae: in Wagner, W.L., D.R. Herbst, and S.H. Sohmer, Manual of the flowering plants of Hawaii. Univ. of Hawaii Press and Bishop Museum Press; Honolulu. Bishop Mus. Spec. Pub. 83:1174-1216.

Stone, C.P. 1985. Alien animals in Hawai'i's native ecosystems: toward controlling the adverse effects of introduced vertebrates: in Stone, C.P., and J.M. Scott (eds.), Hawai'i's terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management. Coop. Natl. Park Resources Stud. Unit, Univ. Hawaii, Honolulu, pp. 251-197.

Tomich, P.Q. 1986. Mammals in Hawai'i; a synopsis and notational bibliography. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 375 pp.

Wagner, W.L., D.R. Herbst, and S.H. Sohmer. 1990. Manual of the

flowering plants of Hawai'i. University of Hawaii Press and
Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. Bishop Mus. Spec. Publ.
83:1-1853.

Wenkam, R. 1969. Kauai and the park country of Hawaii. Sierra
Club, San Francisco. 160 pp.

LISTING PRIORITY (place * after number)

THREAT			
Magnitude	Immediacy	Taxonomy	Priorit Y
High	Imminent	Monotypic genus	1
		Species	2 *
		Subspecies/popula tion	3 4
	Non- imminent	Monotypic genus	5
		Species	6
		Subspecies/popula tion	
Moderate to Low	Imminent	Monotypic genus	7
		Species	8
		Subspecies/popula tion	9 10
	Non- imminent	Monotypic genus	11
		Species	12
		Subspecies/popula tion	

APPROVAL/CONCURRENCE: Lead Regions must obtain written concurrence from all other Regions within the range of the species before recommending changes to the candidate list, including listing priority changes; the Regional Director must approve all such recommendations. The Director must concur on all additions of species to the candidate list, removal of candidates, and listing priority changes.

Approve: Rowan W. Gould 02/23/01
Acting Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Concur: _____
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Do not concur: _____
Director, Fish and Wildlife Service Date

Director's Remarks: _____

Date of annual review: _____

Conducted by: _____

Changes from October 25, 1999 CNOR (check one) Yes _____ No X _____

Approval:

Rowan W. Gould 02/23/01
Acting Regional Director Dated

Comments: _____

(rev. 6/00)